

The Mountain Advocate.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN KNOX COUNTY

New Series: Vol. IV, No. 13

BARBOURVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915,

Old Series: Vol VIII, No. 34

J. M. ROBSON, PRES. ROBERT W. COLE, CASHIER.

The HONOR ROLL BANK

Capital Paid in Cash : \$25,000.00
Surplus Profit Fund : \$29,000.00
Assets More Than : \$300,000.00
Stockholders WORTH MORE THAN \$1,000,000.00

U. S. Depository
Member Federal Reserve Bank.
3% Interest paid on Time Deposits.
First National Bank,
Barbourville, Kentucky.

REPORT Of the Condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK BARBOURVILLE, KY.

At the close of business on December 31st, 1914.

NO. 6282

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$196,270.67	Capital stock paid in.....\$25,000.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..... 1,266.24	Surplus fund..... 27,500.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation..... 15,000.00	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... 4,064.58
U. S. Bonds to secure	Individual deposits subject to check \$136,615.76
Postal Savings..... 5,000.00	Demand certificates of deposit..... none
County Warrants..... 5,082.77	Time deposits payable after 30 days..... 60,578.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures..... 6,500.00	Cashier's checks outstanding..... 2,171.52
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)..... 2,000.00	Postal savings deposits..... 3,500.00
Due from approved reserve agents..... 24,142.19	Total Deposits \$202,865.23
Checks and other Cash Items..... 268.64	National bank notes outstanding..... 15,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House..... 116.42	Total \$274,429.36
Notes of other National Banks..... 1,505.00	STATE OF KENTUCKY, ss:
Fractional paper currency, nickles, and cents..... 421.93	COUNTY OF KNOX
LAWFUL MONEY RECEIVED IN BANK, VIZ:	I, Robert W. Cole, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Specie.....15,606.00	ROBERT W. COLE, Cashier.
Stock in Federal Reserve bank..... 500.00	CORRECT-ATTEST:
Legal-tender notes..... none.	John M. Tinsley J. M. Wilson J. M. Robson NORAH SMITH
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)..... 750.00	Directors.
Total \$274,429.36	Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Jan., 1915.
	S. T. DAVIDSON Notary Public.
	My commission expires Jan. 3, 1916.

New Game Law

A new game law that should be passed by all States would contain the following:

"Book agents may be shot between October 1 and September 1; Spring Poets from March 1 to June 1; Automobile Speed demons from January 1 to January 1; Road Hogs from April 15 to April 15; Amateur Hunters from September 1 to February 1; War Talkers no closed season; Any man who accepts a paper for two years and then, when the bill is presented, says 'I never ordered it,' may be killed on sight and shall be buried face downward in quicklime so as to destroy the germs and prevent the spread of the infection."

OBITUARY

On the 6 day of January 1915 at 7 a. m. Rev. M. H. Broughton of Hinner Ky. was called to his reward beyond. Brother Broughton was a minister of the gospel, and have fought a good fight, he have been a baptist worker for more than 15 years, and is well known over the county as an able and steady worker for God. He has gone to rest to await the call of his beloved wife and two little children. Brother Marsh was loved by all the Baptist workers for Christ. The writer is assured of his rest in that world where parting will be no more. We extend our sympathy to his wife and little ones in their sad bereavement. A. F. Fink.

A PLEA FOR A NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

Citizens of Barbourville, is it not time for us to awaken to the fact that our city should have a new school building—a new County and City High School? Since the school laws of Kentucky are compulsory, is it fair to our boys and girls that they receive the limited education which the conditions of the present school building afford them?

Imagine only six rooms to accommodate over 325 students! Is it just to either the teacher or the student to live and work in such over-crowded rooms—an average of 50 to 60 in each room? This requires strict discipline and thus tends not only to rob the teacher and the student of the time which should be devoted to class work but also turns the thought of the students from their study.

The sanitary conditions of our building are deplorable, having crowded rooms, being badly ventilated and poorly heated. In some of the rooms students are forced to face the windows, which in course of time will affect their eyes. Old fashioned desks are used which in many cases do not fit the student, thus requiring the student to fit the desk. Can we say "Sana mens in sano corpore" when these circumstances exist? The conditions of the building against fire are extremely deplorable—there are no fire extinguishers, no fire escapes and both doors to the main entrance open inwardly—a strict violation of the laws of the State.

What a miracle could be wrought with a new building, where all these conditions would be alleviated! At present there is not ample space for Chapel to be held—no room large enough to allow all the students to assemble for a few moments' worship each morning, however, for the time being, every Friday morning the 325 students are assembled in two rooms partially thrown open for devotional exercise; here one can realize the importance of a new building with an auditorium which will allow the students to assemble and reap the vast benefits of an every-morning chapel exercise. But it is impossible to enumerate the many, many opportunities which would be presented by a new building. As it now is the students are, in a way, stunted, warped and thwarted in their quest for knowledge. For, in all Kentucky, there can nowhere be found any brighter, more zealous, more studious, eager students than is found in the boys and girls here in our public schools; a fine school spirit exists among the students and an ever-eager desire for higher knowledge and training.

I have taken it upon myself to carry two full years of High School work, at a sacrifice in view of getting a new building so that next year we may have a full four year course. In the adoption of text books last year, the Board of Education adopted books for four years work, and this is the time for our school to become a full fledged High School for the outlook is fine, owing to the fact that there are now in attendance over 80 students in the 8th grade. This means that next year most of this number will be ready for High School work and a large seventh grade will be promoted to the 8th grade, so that in a very short time we could build up a fine High School.

It is here, fellow citizens, that

I wish to appeal to you. Shall we debar these students from further education, when they have just reached the critical point in their lives when they are beginning to realize the value of an education? It is at this point that they feel as tho they ought to become teachers and, sadly to say, some of them actually do take up this work. Their intentions are good but their results bad for they not only hinder their own highest development but also that of our State. Kentucky will never raise her standard of education until she has better qualified teachers.

But there are those in our midst who will say "Why should we have a High School in our city, when we have two fine private schools?" True indeed, but what is to become of those (and they are in the majority) who cannot afford to pay their way through our two private schools? Can we debar them an education, which is rightly due them?

We owe much praise to our two private schools but I regret to say that they have been the means of keeping back the establishment of a High School, for the people of this town have refrained from enrolling students in the graded school, owing to the condition of the building and thus these schools are carrying on the work which should be done in the public school. If we had a High School then our private schools could afford to teach Preparatory, Normal and College courses which would send out (1) better trained teachers, (2) students could prepare for college at home and (3) students could obtain a standard college education, whereas now many of our energetic students have to spend all or most of their means for the equivalent of a 4 year High School education, thereby spending the money which ought to have been used to put them through college. Does not this fact alone deserve our most worthy consideration?

A new High School building would be not only a means of increasing educational progress in our town but also in our whole county, for it being a County and City High School would open its doors of opportunity to every boy and girl in Knox County so that it would be an invaluable means of awakening the citizens of our county to the dawn of better conditions. It would mean less expense to the country boy or girl who wishes a High School education, for it will mean free tuition. In a few years the State will require completion of a High School course as a qualification of a county teacher, so does it not behoove us, as citizens that we shall use our influence for the erection of such a High School building that will meet the demands of the time.

Our city Board of Education is doing everything in its power for the establishment of such a building. Already blue prints have been submitted to them but they must have more than blue prints; they must have the hearty co-operation and loyal support of every citizen in this city and this county.

Persons have expressed their willingness to give donations for the proposed school building but at this time such is not so urgent, what we wish now is not donations but appropriations, and we who are interested in this matter of education, we urge you to use your influence that it will create such a popular feeling among the citizens of our county that "public opinion," the greatest power of the people, will answer the cry and meet the demands of the school children of Barbourville and Knox County.

Then, why can we not have a fine modern High School building to adorn and grace our town and community which will mean so much to us and our posterity?

Hugh M. Oldfield,
Supt. of City School.

Open An Account With THE NATIONAL BANK OF JOHN A. BLACK

A checking account WITH US will give you
a standing in this community that you can
not hope otherwise to gain. You will find us

Courteous, Appreciative, Progressive

3% Interest Paid on Certificates of Deposit

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF
The National Bank
of John A. Black

No. 7284

The National Bank of John A. Black, at Barbourville, in the State of Kentucky, at close of business, December 31, 1914:—

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....\$153,999.10	
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..... 1,074.85	
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation..... 22,500.00	
U. S. Bonds to secure Postal Savings..... 2,000.00	
Bonds, Securities, etc. (other than stocks)..... 428.00	
Bonds, securities, etc. pledged as collateral for State or other deposits, (U. S. postal savings excluded)..... 428.00	
Subscription to Stock of Federal Reserve Bank..... 3,800.00	
Less Amount Unpaid..... 2,750.00	
All other stocks including premiums on same..... 550.00	
Banking House 4,000.00	
Furniture & Fixtures..... 2,700.00	6,700.00
Due from approved reserve agents in central reserve cities..... 21,222.04	
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities..... 1,596.59	22,818.63
Due from banks and bankers, (other than above)..... 34,476.77	
Outside Checks and other Cash Items \$81.61	
Fractional Currency..... 360.96	842.57
Notes of other National Banks..... 1,695.00	
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie..... 7,924.95	
Legal-tender Notes..... 2,920.00	10,844.95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent. of circulation)..... 1,125.00	
Total.....	\$262,752.87

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in..... 30,000.00	
Surplus fund..... 24,000.00	
Undivided Profits, Less current expenses..... 86.68	
Circulating notes, less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit..... 22,500.00	
Individual deposits	

subject to check..... 176,494.70	
Cashier's checks outstanding..... 81.15	
Deposits with notice of less than 30 days..... 176,525.85	
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days..... 9,690.44	
Total.....	\$262,752.87

State of Kentucky }
County of Knox } ss.

I, J. R. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. R. JONES, Cashier.

Correct Attest:—
Directors: { A. M. Decker
John A. Black
B. B. Golden

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Jan., 1915

S. T. Davidson,
Notary Public.

THE CHURCHES

M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. M. Decker Superintendent. The Rev. O. G. Ragan, District Superintendent, will preach at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Special music at both services. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service, and the Quarterly Conference will be held in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

E. R. Overley, Pastor.

Christian Church.

The Sunday School will be held at the court house beginning at 9:30, but all preaching services will be held at the Presbyterian Church until further notice. The subject of the sermon next Sunday morning will be "The Transfiguration of Christ." The evening sermon will be on "The Regeneration."

J. W. Ligon, Minister.

Ladies' Aid M. E. Church

The Ladies' Aid, of the M. E. Church, will meet with Mrs. J. R. Jones Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. All members requested to be present.

R. N. Baldwin was one of our Tuesday's leaders.

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

W. H. McDONALD, EDITOR
V. C. McDONALD, ASSOC. EDITOR

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14, 1904 at the Postoffice at Barbourville,
Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

One Dollar Per Year in Advance

The Official Organ of the Republican
Party in Knox County.

W. F. Parker

We are authorized to announce the name of Hon. W. F. Parker for the office of State Representative from the 69th Legislative District composed of the counties of Knox-Whitley, subject to the action of the Republican party at the regular Primary to be held Aug. 7th, 1915. He solicits your support,

Winchester, Ky., Jan. 1915.

To the Republicans of the Third
Railroad Commissioner's District,
composed of the following counties:

Bath	Greenup	Mason
Bell	Harlan	Menefee
Boone	Harrison	Montgomery
Bourbon	Jackson	Morgan
Doyd	Johnson	McCreary
Bracken	Kenton	Nicholas
Breathitt	Knott	Owsley
Campbell	Knox	Pendleton
Carter	Laurel	Perry
Clark	Lawrence	Pike
Clay	Lee	Powell
Elliott	Leslie	Robertson
Estill	Letcher	Pockcastle
Fleming	Lewis	Rowan
Floyd	Madison	Whitley
Grant	Magoffin	Wolfe
	Martin	

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-nomination for the office of Railroad Commissioner in the General Primary next August. All of predecessors have received the second nomination without opposition. I have the assurance from all over the District that this custom will be followed in my case, for which I am deeply grateful.

Faithfully yours,
H. G. GARRET.

The Free-Trade spigot leaks.

Soap takes the dirt off. Free-Trade rubs the mire in.

Owing to lack of Protection the Free-Trade hydrant is frozen.

The oil of Protection lubricates the machinery. Free-Traders rubs sand on the axles.

The Outlook is published weekly. The inlook of Free-Trade contains a record of disaster and distress.

The Free-Trade water tank of work and wages leaks and puts a damper on goods "Made in America."

A Rubber Ball full of hot water warms the feet. Free-Trade is a cake of ice covered with what ever is colder.

The smart Boston baby said "absolutely nothing." Free-Trade is saying nothing now, but its victims are doing some tall thinking.

Caleb Powers Speaks

On the floor of the House of Representatives the other day Caleb Powers made a strong speech in favor of the Holston National Prohibition Resolution. The Cincinnati Enquirer quotes from Mr. Powers' speech as follows: "Every time a pesky tick straddles the back of a mangy steer in any of the barren wastes of the Sunny South, hasn't the State's right statesman got up in consternation and yelled to Uncle Sam for help? And hasn't Uncle Sam been generous in expending money to eradicate the Texas tick? No questions raised about State's rights then."—Adv.

GOOD ROADS

Knox County to Take Her Place in the Front Rank

Declining longer to remain in the mud and ruts the loyal sons of Knox County who have the good name of the county and the welfare of her citizens at heart as well as the best interests of the present and future citizenship of the county in view, have determined to have good roads.

A petition calling upon the County Judge to make an order calling an election for March 6th, to take a vote on the question of issuing \$200,000 of bonds for building roads was put in circulation one day last week and in less than a day's time more than three hundred taxpayers and voters of the county signed said petition; this was more than double the number of names required, but practically every person who saw the petition and understood its import anxiously and willingly signed it. There was a ready response by all "We want good roads". Hon. Thos. G. Hammons, County Judge, immediately on the filing of said petition informed a large assemblage of people in the county court room of the import and purpose of the petition and stated that a bond issue was the only means of obtaining good roads. He heartily endorsed the move and at once, examining the petition and finding it requisite under the law, acted by making the necessary order calling the election for March 6, 1915 to vote upon the question of issuing \$200,000 in bonds to build good roads.

This money, if voted, will enable the county to build good pike roads to almost every part of the county, connecting us with the adjoining counties; this money will be spent in the county, and every man able to work or who has a wagon and team will be able to participate in this large expenditure, and better still, be able to travel over good roads the year round.

We all agree that good roads are the crying need of the county, but there are some who oppose the issuing of bonds to build them. Why? They do not know, further than to say it will saddle a great debt upon the county and we can never pay it. But let those who oppose this, look at it in the light of reason and from an economical standpoint, and they will, if candid, admit the proposed bond issue is the only way, the safe way and the economical and sensible way.

This bond issue will not increase the tax rate one cent; one half of the money will be paid back to the county by the State; and this sum to be paid back by the State, unless we approve of the bond issue, will not only go to other counties, but the taxpayers of this county will contribute, annually, about \$2000 a year to likewise go to other counties. Instead of spending \$10,000 each year on the roads, as we are now doing, and getting no benefit from the money, we will by this bond issue, have the money we would spend in twenty years, to spend in one or two years, and be able to build real pike roads, and in addition have \$100,000 from the State for the same purpose. In other words, by the bond issue, and the aid from the State, we will be able to build permanent roads to all parts of the county and get the benefit of the whole sum at once, whereas, to continue the old system, we dump the same money to the tune of \$10,000 each year into the mudholes and on roads which are mere makeshifts—a practical waste of that much of the people's money each year.

No man having the interest of the county, himself or his children at heart should oppose this bond issue. When he votes against it, he votes to saddle upon the taxpayers of the county the burden of taxation to furnish money to be squandered in temporary makeshift and in mud holes, and do no good of a permanent nature to the roads; and in addition, he votes five cents on the one hundred dollars of property on this county, to be devoted to the building of roads in other counties of the

State. In other words, by voting against the bond issue, he votes for the people of Knox county to pay \$2000 each year to be used in building roads in other counties of the State. If he votes for the bond issue, he votes to have this same money used in permanent roads built in Knox County and have the State contribute a dollar for every dollar we vote for that purpose.

The question that every voter should put to himself, in considering this matter is how can the best interests of the county and myself be promoted; shall I stand for the old mud hole route or shall I stand for progress and prosperity, for getting a dollars worth for the taxes we pay? There can be but one answer, for the man who believes in economy and the uplift of the community, and that is, he shall vote for the bond issue.

Whether the bonds be voted or not, the taxes we pay will be the same one year with another, bonds or no bonds. The issue of bonds will not make the road tax, to be paid, one cent more, than it will be, if the bonds are not voted.

The great difference to the taxpayers is that in voting the bonds, we will have the money sufficient to build good pike roads, and when built the taxes we pay from year to year will be paid with the assurance, satisfaction and knowledge that we are paying for something real and tangible, and not for the purpose of repairing mud holes.

The farmers of the county will profit more from the building of good roads than any body else. The City of Barbourville and the corporations will pay more than four-fifths of the taxes, the farmer about one-fifth. Yet the farmers and land owners and laboring class of the county reap the greatest benefits. Why—because it enables them to get their surplus produce, grain and other things to market at the season of the year, namely the winter season—when they have more time to attend to such things than any other season of the year. During the Winter after their crops are raised and there is but little to do on the farm with good roads, they can realize this true by taking their surplus grain, hay and other provisions to the market. Getting out timber to market or take to the mill and haul lumber made for necessary repairs of houses, barns, fences, etc. for the coming year.

Preparation for farming like any other business demands that the farmer should profitably utilize all his spare time. How can he do so during the winter months without good roads? As the conditions now are, the farmer necessarily loses about one-fourth of his time hedged in and obstructed by bad roads.

Why Knox County Should Vote \$200,000 for Good Roads.

The biggest question that will have to be solved by the people of Knox County in 1915 is the question will we have good roads?

This is not a question for idle curiosity nor slothful indifference to consider and solve. It is a question that calls for the shrewdest consideration by the highest intelligence in this county.

One hundred and forty years ago our forefathers came to this country from North Carolina and Virginia. This country was then a howling wilderness. The only semblance of a road for years was a mere bridle path. The next step in road building was the old time sled road. There were not any wagon roads then in use in Kentucky. By the end of 1825 wagons made their advent into Kentucky and when the proposition of building wagon roads was first proposed a big opposition to such a scheme was present. After a struggle such opposition was overcome and a few good dirt roads were built. I mean good roads for that time and age of Kentucky's progress. One time in one county I know of free schools being voted down by a majority of the people. I make this statement to keep folks from being surprised when other folks oppose the proposition of

voting bonds to build pikes, which is the next step in road building in Knox County.

I have read the Bosworth Good Road Law, and I do not hesitate to say that it is the best law of its kind ever enacted in Kentucky. One of the chief objections to the proposition to vote bonds for roads, I hear, is the danger of graft. Some people are afraid some of the money may not get to the roads. The law itself provides that there shall be a competent inspector duly sworn to inspect every inch of this road before anything is paid out upon it. This law practically eliminates the possibility of graft. Practically ever dollar that is supposed to go to the benefit of the roads will be used upon the roads. The scare-crow of graft could be forgotten very easily. Another objection to voting the bonds comes from a people who are afflicted with a narrow jealousy. If they can not get a pike up to their own door they don't want to pay taxes to build roads for their neighbors. There is a small grain of excuse for this objection. But there is not much liberality in the taxpayer who objects to letting his neighbor have a road just because he cannot have one by his own doorstep.

Now we come down to the real issue for the people of Knox County to settle. In the first place the Bosworth Good Road Law provides that whether the people of Knox County wish or not a tax of 5 cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property for state road purposes must be paid by the people of the county. If Knox County does not provide an equal tax of 5 cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property for county road purposes, none of this state road tax can or will be returned to Knox County for road purposes by the State Road Commission; but if Knox County does appropriate an amount equal to this tax which the state collects from Knox County then the state will return to Knox County such said state road tax to be used in Knox county's roads.

Then the question resolves itself into whether we desire to get this \$200,000 from the State. Do we desire to build nearly one hundred miles of good roads? If it didn't cost you anything you would, would you not? Now we come to this proposition. The cities of Louisville, Lexington, Paducah, Covington, Frankfort and the railroads, automobiles, breweries and distilleries of the state are ready to build as many miles of roads in Knox County as the people in the county will build for themselves. How many miles do you want the state to build for you. I want the state to build 50 miles. And the only thing it will cost the county to get 100 miles of fine macadamized roads in Knox County is to vote for the \$200,000 worth of bonds. \$200,000 from the county secures \$200,000 from the state. The town of Barbourville will pay one third of this \$200,000 which Knox County votes. This will only leave \$134,000 to be paid by the people of the county outside of Barbourville, where the roads will be built. Of this \$134,000 which rural Knox County will pay, the large corporations, mine owners, railroads, lumber companies etc. will pay approximately \$94,000. This leaves but \$40,000 to be paid by the individual property owners, such as lumber haulers, merchants and farmers. Think of it! Rural Knox County will get all of one hundred miles of splendid beautiful pike costing the magnificent sum of \$400,000 and will pay but one tenth of the cost of said roads. In other words the state at large, Barbourville and Knox County corporations will put up nine dollars every time tax people in the rural communities put one dollar to build good roads for Knox County's rural citizens. Will we country people who live on the hillsides and heads of the creeks accept this most unheard of proposition?

The real truth about this proposition to vote bonds for road purposes is too good to seem true. It is just like a gift from Santa Claus. Another thing I wish to call attention to is the fact that the new law provides that the people who pay poll taxes only will not pay one cent of this road tax. So far as they are concerned the pikes are coming to them as an absolute free gift.

I am afraid many people in the county may not see this proposition in its true light soon enough to vote right on March 6th. I am afraid that the mass of the great common people of the rural district who are the equal of any people on earth in brains, and heart and soul, will momentarily forget that the corporations are busy skinning this county of its material wealth are not paying to the people what is just and right for what material they take away and out of the county forever. I am afraid the county people will let it escape their attention that these lumber companies and mine owners will some of these days pull up their equipments, root and branch and leave Knox County—with her soil worn out and washed away, her timber cut down and her coal exhausted. Then Mr. Farmer with no permanent roads in the county how will you make a living for your family? How will you like to live in old Knox County then? One third of the people who live in Oklahoma today are former Kentuckians who moved away from our distasteful and disgraceful mud roads. If you let this opportunity pass to vote bonds for Knox County's roads and if you wait till the corporations leave the county you will be in a plight equal to being between the devil and the deep blue sea.

But with good roads into every nook and corner of the county, paid for by the corporations before they leave, every farmer can be independent in Knox county till Gabriel toots his horn.

We know that good roads, like good streets, make habitation among them most desirable; they enhance the value of farm lands, lands, facilitate transportation, and add untold wealth to the producers and consumers of the county; they economize time, give labor a lift and make millions in money; they save wear and tear of worry and waste; they beautify the country and bring it in touch with the city; they aid the social and religious and educational and industrial progress of the people; they make better homes and happier firesides; they are the avenues of trade and transportation of marketable products—the maximum burden at the minimum cost; they are the elements that bring the country together in thrift and industry and intelligence; and, pettiest of all, they promote social intercourse, prevent intellectual stagnation, and increase the happiness

and prosperity of our producing masses; they contribute to the greatness of the city and the glory of the country; they give employment to our idle workmen, distribute the necessities of life—the products of the fields and the forests and the factories—encourage energy and husbandry inculcate love for our scenic wonders and make mankind better and happier.

Did you ever think about the biggest difference between the pleasure of living in Knox County with her splendid big hearted people and the pleasure of living in the New Jerusalem? To me the biggest difference lies in the difference presented by public roads. Compare or rather contrast the mud roads of Knox County and the beautiful good paved streets and roads of the New Jerusalem; and I think you will agree with me that the Great God is a believer in good roads.

R. N. Baldwin.

Some Chickens

Rev. J. A. Bretz, who graduated from Union College, is a minister of the Methodist Church, and is now living at Mt. Dora, Fla. He is a chicken raiser, and has some very fine breeds. We saw a letter from him to his father the other day in which he stated to his father that he was leaving that city to take up his work at Espanola, N. Mex., and stated in a confidential way that he had sold his chickens, and that he sold one dozen for the enormous sum of \$100.

His father, Col. G. F. Bretz, says that he has seen the cove of birds referred to and that they are of the very best breed.

There is no excuse why people do not raise more chickens in this country. There is more money in them than any one thing a man could follow. Eggs are now 35 cts. per dozen and turkeys and chickens never before sold for so much as they do now.

Lame back may come from overwork, cold settled in the muscles of the back or from disease. In the two former cases the right remedy is BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It should be rubbed in thoroughly over the effected part, the relief will be prompt and satisfactory. Price 25c, 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold at J. Frank Hawk's drugstore, this city.—Adv.

CORTRIGHT
Metal Shingles
FIREPROOF
Cannot burn—never leak—look well—and are inexpensive. They cover the best homes, churches, schools and public buildings all over the country.
For Sale by
J. H. BLACKBURN, Barbourville, Kentucky.

HICKORY LOGS WANTED

We are ready to receive Hickory Logs, cut to our order, at our mill site near the Brick Yard, in Barbourville, Ky., or at all the different stations on the L & N Railroad by the car load.

No Bitter or Pignut Logs accepted. Badly Bird Pecked Logs not wanted. Good sound timber is wanted. Shell Bark or Black Hickory common and better grade.

Call and see us or write and get prices

T. W. MINTON & SON

Barbourville, - - - Kentucky.

vides that the people who pay poll taxes only will not pay one cent of this road tax. So far as they are concerned the pikes are coming to them as an absolute free gift.

I am afraid many people in the county may not see this proposition in its true light soon enough to vote right on March 6th. I am afraid that the mass of the great common people of the rural district who are the equal of any people on earth in brains, and heart and soul, will momentarily forget that the corporations are busy skinning this county of its material wealth are not paying to the people what is just and right for what material they take away and out of the county forever.

I am afraid the county people will let it escape their attention that these lumber companies and mine owners will some of these days pull up their equipments, root and branch and leave Knox County—with her soil worn out and washed away, her timber cut down and her coal exhausted. Then Mr. Farmer with no permanent roads in the county how will you make a living for your family? How will you like to live in old Knox County then? One third of the people who live in Oklahoma today are former Kentuckians who moved away from our distasteful and disgraceful mud roads. If you let this opportunity pass to vote bonds for Knox County's roads and if you wait till the corporations leave the county you will be in a plight equal to being between the devil and the deep blue sea.

R. N. Baldwin.

Some Chickens

Rev. J. A. Bretz, who graduated from Union College, is a minister of the Methodist Church, and is now living at Mt. Dora, Fla. He is a chicken raiser, and has some very fine breeds. We saw a letter from him to his father the other day in which he stated to his father that he was leaving that city to take up his work at Espanola, N. Mex., and stated in a confidential way that he had sold his chickens, and that he sold one dozen for the enormous sum of \$100.

His father, Col. G. F. Bretz, says that he has seen the cove of birds referred to and that they are of the very best breed.

There is no excuse why people do not raise more chickens in this country. There is more money in them than any one thing a man could follow. Eggs are now 35 cts. per dozen and turkeys and chickens never before sold for so much as they do now.

Lame back may come from overwork, cold settled in the muscles of the back or from disease. In the two former cases the right remedy is BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It should be rubbed in thoroughly over the effected part, the relief will be prompt and satisfactory. Price 25c, 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold at J. Frank Hawk's drugstore, this city.—Adv.

Confidential Chat.
Mrs. Brown—"I saw Mrs. Jones at the club yesterday, and we had the loveliest confidential chat together."
Mrs. Smith—"I thought so. She wouldn't speak to me this morning."—Judge.

Church Directory

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Every Sunday in each month.
Morning Service 10:45 a. m.
Evening " 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School 9:30 a. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday 7:30 p. m.
M. B. C., 1st. & 3rd. Mondays, 7:30 p. m.
REV. E. R. OVERLY, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH SERVICES
Morning Service 11:00 a. m.
Evening " 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School 9:30 a. m.
Junior Endeavor 1:30 p. m.
S. S. Workers' Conf., Tues. 7:00 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Tuesday 7:45 p. m.
REV. J. W. LIGON, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVICES
First and Third Sunday in each month.
Morning Service 11:00 a. m.
Evening " 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School 9:30 a. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
REV. ROBT. L. BROWN, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH
Second and Fourth Sunday in each month.
Morning Service 11:00 a. m.
Evening " 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School 9:30 a. m.
REV. W. D. GIBBS, Pastor.



Hotel Henry Watterson
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The South's most popular priced, modern hotel.
Absolutely fire-proof, situated in the very heart of the retail shopping district and near all the theatres.
Finest Cafe in Louisville, with moderate prices.
Club Breakfast from 25¢ up; noon day Lunch 50¢; table d'hôte Dinner, 6 to 8 p. m. \$1.00. Also elaborate a la carte service in Restaurant.
Refreshment open from 4 p. m. to 1 a. m.
Orchestral and vocal music.

ROOM PRICES

With running water and private toilet \$1 per day
With private bath \$1.50 up to \$3.00 per day
Large sample rooms with private bath \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day.

You are cordially invited to make this hotel your headquarters while in Louisville, even if only for a day. Have your mail and packages addressed here. You will always be a welcome guest.
ROBERT B. JONES, Manager.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Coming, four year old combined saddle and harness stallion, colt of the famous Rex Peavine horse of the bluegrass.

T. N. GOLDEN,

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Campbell Mercantile Company, a Kentucky corporation with its principal place of business at Gray, Ky. is closing up its business with the intention to wind up the affairs.

All persons having claims against said Company are requested to present same at once.

M CAMPBELL,
Pres. and Sec.

HOW TO BE HAPPY
Book every married couple and those to be, need directions for Declaring Intentions, Rules of Etiquette and valuable information for single and married of both sexes. 10 cents postpaid.
Address:— Columbus Mills, P. O. Box 178 Barbourville, Ky.

Pleurisy pains are located just below the short ribs. Lumbago affects the same region, but toward the back. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is the remedy in either case. If rubbed in thoroughly it eases pain, relaxes the muscles and the patient, can move about freely and comfortably. Price 25¢, 50¢, 50¢ and \$1 per bottle. Sold at J. Frank Hawn's drugstore, this city.—Adv.

Killing Off the Race.
From the Christian era till the present time, as statisticians and historians tell us, there have been less than two hundred and forty warless years. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century it was roughly computed that nearly seven billion men had died in battle since the beginning of recorded history, a number equal to almost five times the present estimated population of the globe.—Christian Herald.

LOVE LETTERS

And How To Write Them, For Ladies and Gentlemen.



Containing letters of every style for almost every conceivable occasion, from first acquaintance to marriage, with invaluable information on the etiquette of courtship. The whole forming a convenient aid to those who need friendly counsel and confidential advice in matters pertaining to love, courtship and marriage. Love letters should be an index of the writer's judgment as well as the state of the affection, and therefore, care should be had in their composition, as well as in other letters, to correctness of style. All persons to whom correspondence is a difficulty, will find the letters in this book, a great help. The art of secret-writing, and simplified grammatical rules, will also be found in this book, which is printed on good quality paper, and bound in a handsome cover. Sent postpaid for only 25 Cents, Coin or Stamps.

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The Steam Pressing Machine

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DISHMAN FLATS

Where all kinds of work can be done by a Sanitary System. Our work will please you. We also solicit the patronage of particular people.

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PROMPT DELIVERY

THE CITY PRESSING SHOP

WILL & THOS. GREGORY, Props.

NOTICE.

RUGS, CARPETS

We have bought a large quantity of Rugs, Roger's Silverware and the famous Mexican drawn work (Bedspreeds, Table and Dresser Scarfs) and bought them at such a price that we can save you half. "For Money's Sake" read these prices:—

Highspire Tapestry,	27x54 inches	\$1.48
"	9x12 feet	8.85
Diamond A. Velvet,	27x54 inches	1.65
"	9x11 feet	9.90
Amber	27x54 inches	1.95
"	9x12 feet	12.95

High Grade Imported Axministers.

Genuine Imported Japanese Matting, 9x12, \$2.48

Your choice Oriental, Floral or Animal designs.

Send us your order and let us make your selections

We guarantee satisfaction or back comes your money.

"Big Orders, Small Profits." our motto.

Write for price of just what you want.

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Daily Optimistic Thought.
Who tells his own secret will hardly keep another's.

One Perennial Pleasure.
Everything in life grows monotonous except pay day.—Florida Times-Union

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When in Louisville **WILLARD HOTEL**
Stop at the

The OLD RELIABLE HOTEL; American Plan.

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Courteous Attention to all Guests,

Out in the State People will find a Good Home at the WILLARD, Rates Reasonable

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Is what they all say about the

WILLARD HOTEL

H. D. LINDSAY, Manager.

Advertise in The Advocate.



Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

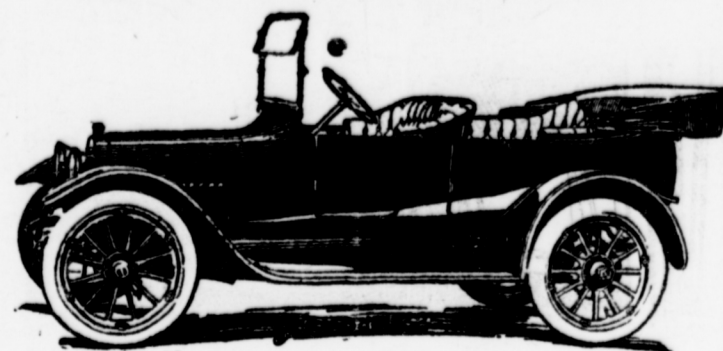
We guarantee the Buick Valve-in-Head Motor to develop and deliver more power than any other type of automobile motor of the same size—American or Foreign make.

In addition to the great power of the Buick Motor, it is unusually economical, giving more miles per gallon of gasoline than less powerful motors of different types.

The 1915 Buick is a beauty—graceful and artistic on the boulevards—but a giant of Power when called upon.

What is true of one Buick is true of all sizes from \$900 to \$1,650—Fours and Sixes.

Buick Leads in Power, Safety Speed and Economy.
A. D. SMITH, Sales Agent. Barbourville, Ky.



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Phone 194, Corbin, Ky.

WANTED

Wanted—Ten copies of the Mountain Advocate of date Nov 13th '14, will some of our friends who have finished with their Advocate of that date furnish us with their copy?

SALESMAN WANTED—\$75.00 per month and all expenses to begin. Experience not absolutely necessary. Take orders from dealers for Cigarettes, Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

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Just think, a printing outfit that will print and mark linen, books, papers, note paper, envelopes, cards, etc. This is the cheapest Rubber Type Outfit ever offered. Can be changed from one name to another. This Outfit with Rubber Type, Tweezers, Ink pad, and holder, sent postpaid for 10 cts.
COLUMBUS MILLS, BARBOURVILLE, KY.

10 BOOKS FOR 10 CENTS

Book of 14 short stories;
Book of love making; Book of Mormonism Exposed; Guide to happy marriage; How to get rich; Book of fortune telling; Joke book; Parlor tricks; Secrets for women only; Spiritualism Exposed; All 10 Books sent Postpaid for 10 CENTS.
Address Columbus Mills Barbourville, Ky.

Professional Cards.



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Phones: Office 86, Res. 98.
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LAWYER

Office with J. M. Robsion, over First National Bank
Barbourville, Kentucky

J. E. FAULKNER
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Office: Knox St., over store of T. F. Faulkner & Co.
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BUY THE VERY BEST

Cheap paint soon cracks and peels off, and is neither useful nor ornamental. You can have a guarantee of highest quality and of absolute satisfaction if you will buy nothing else but

Silver Seal Paints

Finishes, Stains and Varnishes

And they will cost you 25% less than other high grade brands. Tell us your paint needs today and we will send you our PAINT BOOK free. It gives prices and other valuable information.

Kentucky Paint Mfg. Company,
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replace them. The insurance at Lloyd's had risen to a figure which made the price of food prohibitive to the mass of the people by the time it had reached the market. The loaf, which under ordinary circumstances stood at five pence, was already at one and fourpence. Beef was 3 shillings and fourpence a pound and mutton 2 shillings and sixpence. Everything else was in proportion. The government had acted with energy and offered a big bounty for corn to be planted at once. It could only be reaped five months hence, however, and long before then, as the papers pointed out, half the island would be dead from starvation.

Strong appeals had been made to the patriotism of the people, and they were assured that the interference with trade was temporary and that with a little patience all would be well. But already there was a marked rise in the death rate, especially among children, who suffered from want of milk, the cattle being slaughtered for food. There was serious rioting in the Lanarkshire coal fields and in the midlands, together with a socialistic upheaval in the east of London, which had assumed the proportions of a civil war. Already there were responsible papers which declared that England was in an impossible position and that an immediate peace was necessary to prevent one of the greatest tragedies in history. It was my task now to prove to them that they were right.

It was May 2 when I found myself back at the Maplin sands, to the north of the estuary of the Thames. The Beta was sent on to the Solent to block it and take the place of the lamented Kappa. And now I was throttling Britain indeed. London, Southampton, the Bristol channel, Liverpool, the North channel, the Glasgow approaches—each was guarded by my boats. Great liners were, as we learned afterward, pouring their supplies into Galway and the west of Ireland, where provisions were cheaper than had ever been known. Tens of thousands were embarking from Britain for Ireland in order to save themselves from starvation. But you cannot transplant a whole dense population. The main body of the people by the middle of May was actually starving. At that date wheat was at 10s. maize and barley at 8s. Even the most obstinate had begun to see that the situation could not possibly continue.

In the great towns starving crowds clamored for bread before the municipal offices, and public officials everywhere were attacked and often murdered by frantic mobs, composed largely of desperate women who had seen their infants perish before their eyes. In the country roots, bark and weeds of every sort were used as food. In London the private mansions of ministers were guarded by strong pickets of soldiers, while a battalion of guards was camped permanently round the houses of parliament. The lives of the prime minister and of the foreign secretary were continually threatened and occasionally attempted. Yet the government had entered upon the war with the full assent of every party in the state. The true culprits were those, be they politicians or journalists, who had not the foresight to understand that unless Britain grew her own supplies or unless by means of a tunnel she had some way of conveying them into the island all her mighty expenditure upon her army and her fleet was a mere waste of money so long as her antagonist had a few submarines and men who could use them. England has often been stupid, but has got off scot free.

This time she was stupid and had to pay the price. You can't expect luck to be your savior always.

CHAPTER V. Starvation Brings Peace.

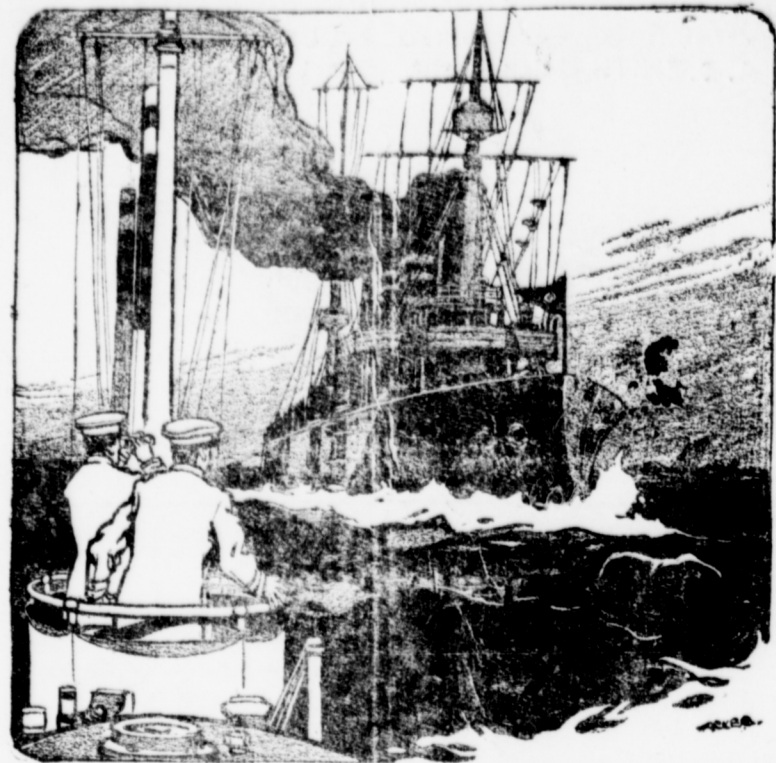
It would be a mere repetition of what I have already described if I were to recount all our proceedings during that first ten days after I resumed my station. During my absence the ships had taken heart and had begun to come up again. In the first day I got four. After that I had to go farther afield, and again I picked up several in French waters. Once I had a narrow escape through one of my Kingston valves getting some grit into it and refusing to act when I was below the surface. Our margin of buoyancy just carried us through. By the end of that week the channel was clear again, and both Beta and my own boat were down west once more. There we had encouraging messages from our Bristol consort, who in turn had heard from Delta at Liverpool. Our task was completely done. We could not prevent all food from passing into the British islands, but at least we had raised what did get in to a price which put it far beyond the means of the penniless, workless multitudes. In vain the government commandeered it all and doled it out as a general feed for the garrison of a fortress. The task was too great—the responsibility too horrible. Even the proud and stubborn English could not face it any longer.

I remember well how the news came to me. I was lying at the time off Selsey Bill when I saw a small war vessel coming down channel. It had never been my policy to attack any vessel coming down. My torpedoes and even my shells were too precious for that. I could not help being attracted, however, by the movements of this ship, which came slowly zigzagging in my direction.

"Looking for me," thought I. "What on earth does the foolish thing hope to do if she could find me?" I was lying awash at the time and got ready to go below in case she should come for me. But at that mo-

ment—she was about half a mile away—she turned her quarter, and there, to my amazement, was the red flag with the blue circle, our own beloved flag, flying from her peak. For a moment I thought that this was some clever dodge of the enemy to tempt me within range. I snatched up my glasses and called on Vornal. Then we both recognized the vessel. It was the Juno, the only one left intact, of our own cruisers. What could she be doing flying the flag in the enemy's waters? Then I understood it, and, turning to Vornal, we threw ourselves into each other's arms. It could only mean an armistice—or peace!

And it was peace. We learned the glad news when we had risen along side the Juno and the ringing cheers which greeted us had at last died away. Our orders were to report ourselves at once at Blankenberg. Then she passed on down channel to collect the others. We returned to port upon the surface, steaming through the whole British fleet as we passed up the North sea. The crews clustered



What Could She Be Doing Flying the Flag in the Enemy's Waters?

thick along the sides of the vessels to watch us. I can see now their sullen, angry faces. Many shook their fists and cursed us as we went by. It was not that we had damaged them. I will do them the justice to say that the English, as the old Boer war has proved, bear no resentment against a brave enemy, but that they thought us cowardly to attack merchant ships and avoid the warships. It is like the Arabs, who think that a flank attack is a mean, unmanly device. War is not merely a big game, my English friends. It is a desperate business to gain the upper hand, and one must use one's brain in order to find the weak spot of one's enemy. It is not fair to blame me if I have found yours. It was my duty. Perhaps those officers and sailors who scowled at the little Iota that May morning have by this time done me justice when the first bitterness of undesired defeat was past.

Let others describe my entrance into Blankenberg—the mad enthusiasm of the crowds and the magnificent public reception of each successive boat as it arrived. Surely the men deserved the grant made them by the state which has enabled each of them to be independent for life. As a feat of endurance that long residence in such a state of mental tension in cramped quarters, breathing an unnatural atmosphere, will long remain as a record. The country may well be proud of such sailors.

The terms of peace were not made onerous, for we were in no condition to make Great Britain our permanent enemy. We knew well that we had won the war by circumstances which would never be allowed to occur again and that in a few years the island power would be as strong as ever, stronger perhaps, for the lesson that she had learned. It would be madness to provoke such an antagonist. A mutual salute of flags was arranged, the colonial boundary was adjusted by arbitration, and we claimed no indemnity beyond an undertaking on the part of Britain that she would pay any damages which an international court might award to France or to the United States for injury received through the operations of our submarines. So ended the war.

Of course England will not be caught napping in such a fashion again. Her foolish blindness is partly explained by her delusion that her enemy would not torpedo merchant vessels. Common sense should have told her that her enemy would play the game that suited them best—that they would not inquire what they could do, but they would do it first and talk about it afterward. The opinion of the whole world now is that if a blockade were proclaimed one might do what one could with those who tried to break it and that it was as reasonable to prevent food from reaching England in wartime as it would be for a besieger to prevent the victualing of a beleaguered fortress.

I cannot end this account better than by quoting the first few paragraphs of a leader in the Times, which appeared shortly after the declaration of peace. It may be taken to epitomize the saner public opinion of England upon the meaning and lessons of the episode.

"In all this miserable business," said the writer, "which has cost us the loss of a considerable portion of our merchant fleet and more than 50,000 civilian lives, there is just one consolation to be found. It lies in the fact that

our temporary conqueror is a power which is not strong enough to reap the fruits of her victory. Had we endured this humiliation at the hands of any of the first class powers it would certainly have entailed the loss of all our crown colonies and tropical possessions, besides the payment of a huge indemnity. We were absolutely at the feet of our conqueror and had no possible alternative but to submit to her terms, however onerous. Norland has had the good sense to understand that she must not abuse her temporary advantage; and has been generous in her dealings. In the grip of any other power we should have ceased to exist as an empire.

"Even now we are not out of the wood. Some one may maliciously pick a quarrel with us before we get our house in order and use the easy weapon which has been demonstrated. It is to meet such a contingency that the government has rushed enormous stores of food at the public expense into the country. In a very few



months the new harvest will have appeared. On the whole, we can face the immediate future without undue depression, though there remain some causes for anxiety. These will no doubt be energetically handled by this new and efficient government which has taken the place of those discredited politicians who led us into a war without having foreseen how helpless we were against an obvious form of attack.

"Already the lines of our reconstruction are evident. The first and most important is that our party men realize that there is something more vital than their academic disputes about free trade or protection and that all theory must give way to the fact that a country is in an artificial and dangerous condition if she does not produce within her own borders sufficient food at least to keep life in her population. Whether this should be brought about by a tax on foreign foodstuffs or by a bounty upon home products or by a combination of the two is now under discussion. But all parties are combined upon the principle, and, though it will undoubtedly entail either a rise in prices or a deterioration in quality in the food of the working classes, they will at least be insured against so terrible a visitation as that which is fresh in our memories. At any rate, we have got past the stage of argument. It must be so. The increased prosperity of the farming interest and, as we will hope, the cessation of agricultural emigration will be benefits to be counted against the obvious disadvantages.

"The second lesson is the immediate construction of not one, but two, double lined railways under the channel. We stand in a white sheet over the matter, since the project has always been discouraged in these columns, but we are prepared to admit that, had such railway communication been combined with adequate arrangements for forwarding supplies from Marseilles, we should have avoided our recent surrender. We still insist that we cannot trust entirely to a tunnel, since our enemy might have allies in the Mediterranean, but in a single contest with any power of the north of Europe it would certainly be of inestimable benefit. There may be dangers attendant upon the existence of a tunnel, but it must now be admitted that they are trivial compared to those which come from its absence. As to the building of large fleets of merchant submarines for the carriage of food, that is a new departure which will be an additional insurance against the danger which has left so dark a page in the history of our country."

THE END.

Earth's Diameter.

What is the greatest diameter of the earth? "At the equator," is the common answer; this is not strictly true, for the actual diameter is modified by conditions on the surface. According to the eminent Professor Henkey, the greatest diameter is that taken from the summit of Mount Chimborazo, in Ecuador, 20,136 feet above sea level. The line drawn about the earth from this point emerges on the opposite side on a high point on the coast of Sumatra, giving a diameter of 7,929 miles.

Get posted, read the Advocate.

Coldest on Record.
"Huh!" contemptuously ejaculated Uncle Oracle Onion during a spell of low temperature. "You young fellows don't know anything about cold weather. Why, I remember the winter of eighteen hundred and eight when it was so cold that if you rang a can of billy water out of doors it cracked like a gun. Yes, sir, and a live coal would freeze cold in five minutes. Worse than that, your conversation actually froze before it could be heard. I knew a stutterin' man who talked chopped ice, and a fellow who drawled so that his remarks froze in his throat and had to be extracted with a cork-screw. You had to hold your watch every now and then or it would tick itself full of particles of ice and stop runnin'. Us boys used to have a great joke. When visitors came we would slip up and put a lot of frozen shrieks and howls in the fireplace, and when they thawed out they'd yell like demons and we'd have a good laugh at the visitors' surprise. Aw, yes, it was sorter cold that winter."—Exchange.

One Was Enough.

The British academy once had printed a few copies of an important work for presentation to some foreigners who, from their prominence in the scientific world, were best entitled to be honored with the gift. Professor Airy, the astronomer royal, was requested to make a selection of the names. A few days after he had sent in his list he was informed by the secretary of the admiralty that "my lords" were struck by the number of unknown names included and that they wished to make an inquiry on the subject. Airy asked the secretary for some specifications as to the names referred to.

"Well, as an example," said the secretary, "here is the name of Professor C. E. Gauss of Göttingen. Who is he?"

"Gauss is one of the greatest mathematicians of the age and stands among the two or three most eminent masters in physical astronomy now living. Who else do you wish to know about?"

"No one else. That will do," replied the secretary.

His Advice.

A young genius named McCarthy went to Commodore Vanderbilt and gave him a suggestion which led the commodore to organize all the little railroads between New York and Chicago into one. Before McCarthy went to Vanderbilt he went to a friend for advice. Here is what his friend told him about the commodore:

"Don't let him scare ye. He's as full of power as a turbine. Has a good deal of 'whir' in him. Likes resistance; so does every great force. He's fought a thousand difficulties. He'll take you for another and pitch into ye, like as not. Don't let him scare ye. If he jumps on ye, jump on him. He'll enjoy it an' begin to respect ye. It's like puttin' a belt on the turbine. You'll take off a bit of his power and ease him down."

Surer.

It is to be regretted that the man who counts on his fingers is not apt to be so disappointed as the man who counts on his friends.

Tackling a Hopeless Task.

"I am now engaged on a beautiful design for a new coin," said the artist. "I don't see why we need it," replied Miss Cayenne. "You can't make money so good looking as to render it any more popular than it already is."

Attacking School System.

Small Boy—"Father, what is an equinox?" Fond Parent—"What in the world do you go to school for? Don't you study mythology? An equinox is a mythical animal, half horse, half ox. The name is derived from the Latin 'equine,' horse, and 'ox.' Dear me, they teach you absolutely nothing that is useful nowadays!"

Had the Right Idea.

The tailor's sign in a little inland town was an apple—simply an apple. The people were amazed at it. They came in crowds to the tailor, asking him what on earth the meaning of the sign was. The tailor, with a complacent smile, replied: "If it hadn't been for an apple, where would the clothing business be today?"

Skeleton Is Proof.

That California was at one time the home of almost every kind of animal has received further proof by the discovery of a skull and other bones of a huge wild boar in Imperial valley. The find was made on a big ranch, where a tractor plow was breaking up the ground for a cotton field. One tusk of the great pig lacks just a fraction of being 10 inches long. The other is broken.

Monsters of the Deep.

That there are terrible monsters in the deep there can be no doubt. One of these is the whale. It was only in 1908 that a whale devastated the fish traps off Port Townsend, Wash., because the fishermen had captured one of its young. A whaler recently put in port in Liverpool with the arm of an octopus 38 feet long. The arm had been taken from the mouth of a whale he had killed and had stuck in the huge animal's throat. The octopus is doubtless a more fearful animal than the sea serpent.

Bonds For Sale!

The Graded School District at Gray, Ky., have for Sale \$3,000.00 in School Bonds, Running from \$100 to \$500, payable in 1, 2 and 3 years. The Trustees invite you to call or write. They want to close this matter up as soon as possible. Our prices will be made known upon request. Let us hear from you.

J. W. PARKER, Chm. Board Trustee.

nov 20-21

T. G. VICARS, Secretary

WAR! What Is It All About?



Has the whole world gone stark mad over a very foolish and trivial question? Are swords rattling, cannon rumbling, mailed armour clashing, because Russia wanted to show her love for the little brother—Serbia?

Tear aside the curtain of Europe's politics and see the grim and sinister game of chess that is being played. See upon what a slim, yet desperate, excuse the sacred lives of millions may be sacrificed. Read the history of the past one hundred years, as written by one of the greatest authorities the world has ever known, and learn the naked, shameful truth. Just to get you started as a Review of Reviews subscriber, we make you this extraordinary offer. We will give to you

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Review of Reviews Co., 30 Irving Pl., N.Y.

NOTICE

To all persons who are contemplating having a new road opened or an old one changed, is hereby requested to file your petitions as soon as possible so I can make my surveys and estimate cost of work by April 1st., in order to ask the Fiscal Court to lay sufficient levy to cover same, besides it is my intention to personally look after all construction work when spring opens up and I do not want them to have any instrument work to do, as I can do this work during the winter season when no road work can be done, and then when spring opens I could devote my entire time to looking after the roads all Spring, Summer and Fall, so get in your petitions at once and I will push all litigations to the full extent.

Yours for Good Roads,
THOS. HUBBARD,
Acting Road Engineer.

A dry, hacking cough is hard on the lungs, often causing them to bleed. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP is a healing balm that quickly repairs damage in the lungs and air passages. Price 25c, 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold at J. Frank Maw's drugstore, this city.—Adv.

NOTICE

I, as County Judge of Knox County will receive sealed bids on the rent of the Poor House Farm, of Knox County, and the keeping of the Paupers of same for the year 1915. Bids will be received until the first Tuesday in January and opened in the presence of the Fiscal Court that day, with the right to reject any and all bids. The letting of same will be to the lowest and best bidder, for keeping, dieting, clothing, and comfortable keeping the Paupers and the best bid on the rental of the farm.

Thomas G. Hammons,
Judge.

Madam Cleo

Will tell you by the Stars, what the New Year has in store for you. Send birth date and one dollar (\$1) to day. Tomorrow may be too late. Box 25, Capital Hill Sta., Jan 1-2t Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The public generally needs the Advocate, your home needs it, and love to read it.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE

BRYANTS STORE
(By Jack)

R B Taylor has returned to the B B I where he has attended school all Fall.

Ruby Evans has left here for school.

Quince Cassidy made a business trip to Barbourville Tuesday.

Joseph Wilson is working at Deau this week.

Esquire Monohland held his court last week and got several indictments.

Steve McCoy went to Barbourville on business Tuesday.

Las A Gibson started school here Monday.

Luther Powers is having good success fox hunting.

GIBBS

(Rough Rider)

The weather is very disagreeable at this writing.

Times are going to be better—J L Elliott gathered corn New Years day and I've always heard it you worked the first day in the year you would be successful all the year.

Shooting matches are all the go here since Christmas and the boys all seem to enjoy them fine.

Miss Nancy Tedders is very ill of pneumonia at this writing.

Henry Moore, of Black Water, was in our town on business Friday.

J J Hoskins is busy moving to Richland this week.

Several boys and girls from this section have taken up their abode in Barbourville, to attend school in the B B I.

Grippe is very prevalent here at present.

The boys and girls are lost since the singing school broke up. They spend many hours very pleasantly. Wednesday night a crowd met at the home Ambrose Cobb and spent several hours singing old time melodies.

TEDDERS

(Daisy)

Santa Claus has come and gone, but we can now enjoy the pretty things he brought with him for the girls and boys. He comes each year to visit us and brings with him a smile which reaches out to every home and gladdens every child.

He brought with him a glad New Year.

In which we hope to see. Our readers all enjoying life. And live contentedly.

The weather has been real cold here, but warmer weather is expected soon.

Mrs Nancy Tedders is very ill of pneumonia.

J W Taylor busy gathering corn and hauling wood.

Tollie Bradley Cobb were rabbit hunting Thursday, and caught a bad cold, minus the rabbits.

The singing school here closed Wednesday, and everyone reports a delightful time. Our teacher, W H Burnett, is sure some singer as well as an entertainer, and his short stay here was thoroughly enjoyed. Come again Mr. Burnett.

Miss Ethel Woollum entertained at her home last Tuesday night. The following guests were present: Messrs C C Taylor, John S. and Troy E. Parrott, W H Burnett, Andrea Cobb, Joe Daniels, Henry Moore, Oscar, Tom and Taylor Jarvis, and Misses Elsie Hacker, Nolie Parrott and Lucy Taylor. Songs and games and comic dialogues were engaged, and everyone report a good time.

Andrew Cobb entertained at his home on last Wednesday evening, a host of friends in honor of W H Burnett. Supper was served, music was rendered, entertaining games were indulged in, and every one enjoyed the evening to the full extent.

Miss Martha Smith, of Tedders and James Blevins, of Woollum, were solemnly united in marriage, Wednesday evening. Rev Hiram Helton, of Cranenest, officiating. Their many friends wish them a long life of wedded bliss.

SWAN LAKE

(Sherley)

Chas Terrell made a business trip to Wilton Saturday.

G M Faulkner visited his daughter, Mrs Mahala King, Sunday.

Mrs G B Lawson returned home Thursday, after spending a few days with her father, Thos Faulkner, at Perman.

C D Faulkner and wife visited her sister, Mrs Bertha Faulkner, Sunday.

Frank King, of Richland, spent the latter part of the week with relatives here.

G W Terrell spent Saturday night with his cousin, Chas Jackson.

Asel Elliott and wife visited her parents, Thos Partin and wife, Sunday.

Albert Partin spent Sunday with Geo Campbell, at Lindsay.

Mrs Sarah McNeil visited her uncle, W D King, at Lindsay, Sunday.

G B Lawson spent the first part of the week in Barbourville.

Evert Powell visited Elijah McNeil, Sunday.

Ernest Jackson left Monday to enter school at Barbourville.

Mrs Sue Faulkner visited Mrs Bertha Faulkner, Sunday.

Miss Stella Partin visited Miss Eva Jackson, Friday.

Will Watfield, of Indian Creek, was the guest of W H Partin, Sunday.

Willie Jackson was the guest of his cousin, Willie Terrell, Sunday.

A M Terrell and wife visited his parents, Esom Terrell and family, Sunday.

Misses Nannie and Flora Rose visited Misses Maggie and Martha Terrell, Sunday afternoon.

W H and J T Sowder, of Barbourville, were here on business Wednesday.

Edd Jackson returned home Saturday after spending several days with relatives at Barbourville.

Chas and Clarence Jackson visited Geo and Chas Terrell, Sunday.

Mrs Amanda Whitaker and brother, Will Fultz, made a business trip to Barbourville, Wednesday.

Messrs R N and J D Fultz visited T C McNeil, Sunday.

CLATE NEWS

(Jane)

Mud is abundant here.

Milton Hell was very busy last week, acting as Post Boy.

Jim Fore is still on the sick list.

Cager Terrell spent Saturday at Barbourville on a business trip.

Messrs Ed Mays, Andy Logan and John R Woods, went to Corbin, to work last Thursday, Andy and John Ked, returned Sunday feeling rich.

Miss Cora Logan visited Miss Clara Siler, Friday.

Speed Catliff and wife visited relatives here Sunday.

B F Logan left for Barbourville, Sunday, as one of the Supervisors.

Miss Gora Evans and brother, Charlie, left Saturday for Barbourville to attend the Barbourville Baptists Institute.

Miss Cora Logan and brother, Clarence, and John Siler, Elbert Mackey, left for Williamsburg, Monday, where they will attend Cumberland College the Winter and Spring term.

Uncle Jarvis Johnson had a corn chucking Saturday.

Mrs Neal Lawson and her two children, moved to Williamsburg, the children to enter school there.

Mack Rapier visited Clarence Logan, Saturday night.

King Tye and family were visiting Mrs Tye's parents, Saturday and Sunday.

A Spelling Lesson

What does Ghongphtheight-teeauspell?

Do you give it up? It spells potato—that is, according to the following: Gh stands for p, as in the last letters in hiccough; ough for o, as in dough; phth stands for t, as in phthisis; eigh stands for a, as in neighbor; tte stands for t, as in grissette, and eau stands for o, as in beau.

Thus you have p-o-t-a-t-o.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of Execution No. 3789, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Knox Circuit Court Dec 11, 1914, in favor of

Sadie Baker & c.

vs

Ben Mills & c.

I will on Monday Jan. 25, 1915 at the Court House in Knox County expose to Public sale to the highest and best bidder on a credit of six months the following real estate, or so much thereof as will raise the sum of \$14 and the cost of this sale. Beginning at Willow, corner to lot No. 3; thence with lot No. 3, S 57, E 17 poles, S 51, E 50 poles to a dogwood and red oak, N 13, E 30 poles, N 45, W 45 poles to a willow at the creek; thence with creek west 10 poles, S 66 W 18 poles to the beginning, levied on as the property of Ben Mills and Rosa Mills, and situated on Stinking Creek in Knox County. The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved surety.

S. L. LEWIS,
Sheriff Knox County

SHERIFF'S SALE

National Bank of John A. Black

against
L. D. Stanfill, &c.

H. H. Owens

against

J. F. Stanfill, &c.

Croley Ddw. & Groc. Co.

against

L. D. Stanfill, &c.

Pursuant to executins No. 3,791, 3,792, 3,794, issuing from the Knox Circuit Court, I, or one of my deputies, will, on

On Monday, Jan. 25th, 1915, It being the first day of the regular term of the Knox County County, at the court house door in Barbourville, expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand the following described property, levied on as the property of L. D. Stanfill, for the satisfaction of said executions, Execution No. 3,791, is for the sum of \$128.07, with interest from January 4th, 1914, until paid and the sum of \$24.65 and the cost of this levy and sale; No. 3,791, is for the sum of \$99.34 with interest from January 4th, 1914, until paid and the cost of this levy and sale; No. 3,794 is for the sum of \$58.69 with interest from—day of September, 1914, until paid and \$7.10 cost and the cost of this levy and sale. These executions are on replevin bonds and this sale will be made for cash in hand and if the highest bidder does not immediately pay (the purchase price same will be resold on the same day. The sale will take place about 1 p. m.

Said property is described as follows: Lying on the westside of the Public Square facing on the square about 80 to 85 feet, and running back about 60 feet, with a two-story frame building on same.

SAM L. LEWIS, Sheriff
Knox County

BIG CASH SALE!

2-BIG STORES-2

T. F. Faulkner & Co.

Will on MONDAY, JANUARY 11, open and offer to the public, for CASH in hand, their entire stock of Merchandise, consisting of

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Shoes, Building Material, such as Roofing, Lime, Cement, Fire Brick, Grates, etc.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

SUCH AS

Stoves, Stove Repairs, Bedroom Suits, Odd Dressers,

Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Rugs, Mattings, Carpets, Linoleums, and many other things too numerous to mention. These goods must be turned into cash in a few days, therefore, we spare no mercy to ourselves, on account of space we can only mention a few prices, therefore YOU must come and see for yourselves, and be convinced. Many things will go at less than wholesale prices.

Clothing, Shoes, Hats & Caps

Men's good Suits will range from - \$3.50 to \$12.50

Boy's " " " " " " - 1.25 to 5.50

Shoes will go from 10c a pair and up, varying in size and quality.

Hats and Caps will be sold as Cheap as Dirt.

Underwear 19-cts and up according to quality.

Calico 4c per yard, good colors, less than wholesale, but these goods must go,

4-cap, No. 7 Step Stoves, \$5.50 less than wholesale, but they must go.

No. 7, Coal and Wood Stoves \$7

"Tennessee Beauty" cook Stoves, from \$10, \$11, \$12, \$15; 6-cap for \$15.

Good Cast and Steel Ranges, \$18 to \$27.50; Heating Stoves \$2.50 to \$8.00; Iron Bedsteads, \$1.75 to \$10.50; Odd Dressers, \$7 to \$15; Cane chairs, 50c; Dining chairs as low as 80cts; Rocking chairs 45cts and up; Beautiful Rugs \$1.15 and up; Linoleum, 45-cts per square yard.

One Lot Good Turning Plows at Cost.

REMEMBER This sale will be on at both of our two big stores, and that these goods will not be here but a short time. Remember the day and date, MONDAY, JANUARY 11th, and the terms is for Cash in hand, so do not ask to have goods charged at the above prices. We will take great pleasure in showing you through our immense stock.

T. F. FAULKNER & CO.

2-BIG STORES-2

on Knox Street and on Depot Street.